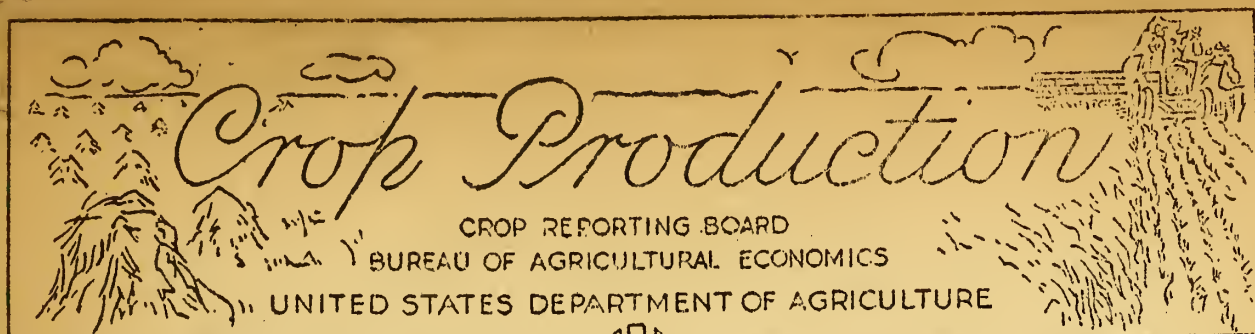


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Release: May 9, 1947

BAE

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MAY 1, 1947

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

ITEM	WINTER WHEAT			RYE		
	Crops of : 1936-45	Crop of : 1946	Crop of : 1947	Crops of : 1936-45	Crop of : 1946	Crop of : 1947
ACREAGE						
Seeded 1/ (1,000 acres)	47,464	52,206	56,941	5,945	3,390	3,571
For harvest (1,000 acres)	40,684	48,510	54,294	3,164	1,598	1,891
Percent not har- vested for grain	14.1	7.1	4.6	47.2	52.9	47.0
YIELD PER ACRE (bushels).....	16.1	18.0	2/ 18.9	11.9	11.7	2/ 13.0
PRODUCTION (1,000 bushels)	653,893	873,893	2/ 1,025,789	37,934	18,685	2/ 24,662

CROP	CONDITION MAY 1			PRODUCTION		
	Percent			Average : 1936-45	1946	Indicated May 1, 1947
Oats 3/.....	69	69	75	--	--	--
Hay.....	82	87	85	--	--	--
Pasture.....	78	84	82	--	--	--
Early potatoes 3/	76	86	79	--	--	--
Peaches 3/ (1,000 bu.).....	--	--	--	4/ 16,466	22,702	25,511
Maple Products:						
Sugar(1,000 lb.)	--	--	--	543	372	281
Sirup(1,000 gal.)	--	--	--	2,381	1,328	2,045

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

CROP	Average 1936-45		1946		1947	
	Percent 5/	1,000 tons	Percent 5/	1,000 tons	Percent 5/	1,000 tons
All hay.....	14.5	13,549	19.0	20,607	15.9	15,993

1/ Acreage for all purposes. 2/ Indicated May 1, 1947. 3/ 10 Southern States; California also included for Early Potatoes. 4/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 5/ Percent of previous year's crop.

CROP PRODUCTION, MAY 1, 1947
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1944	1945	Indicated
	1935-44			1946
Thousand boxes				
CITRUS FRUITS 1/:				
Oranges & Tangerines..	81,450	113,210	104,350	118,920
Grapefruit.....	40,083	52,180	63,450	62,490
Lemons.....	11,520	12,550	14,450	14,700

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1946	1947	Average	1946	1947
	1936-45			1936-45		
Million pounds			Millions			
March.....	9,049	9,713	9,870	5,268	6,791	6,171
April.....	9,610	10,430	10,472	5,664	6,803	6,328
Jan.-Apr. Incl.....	34,540	36,925	37,744	17,690	22,913	21,880

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:

Clinton Anderson

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

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CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 9, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of
May 1, 1947

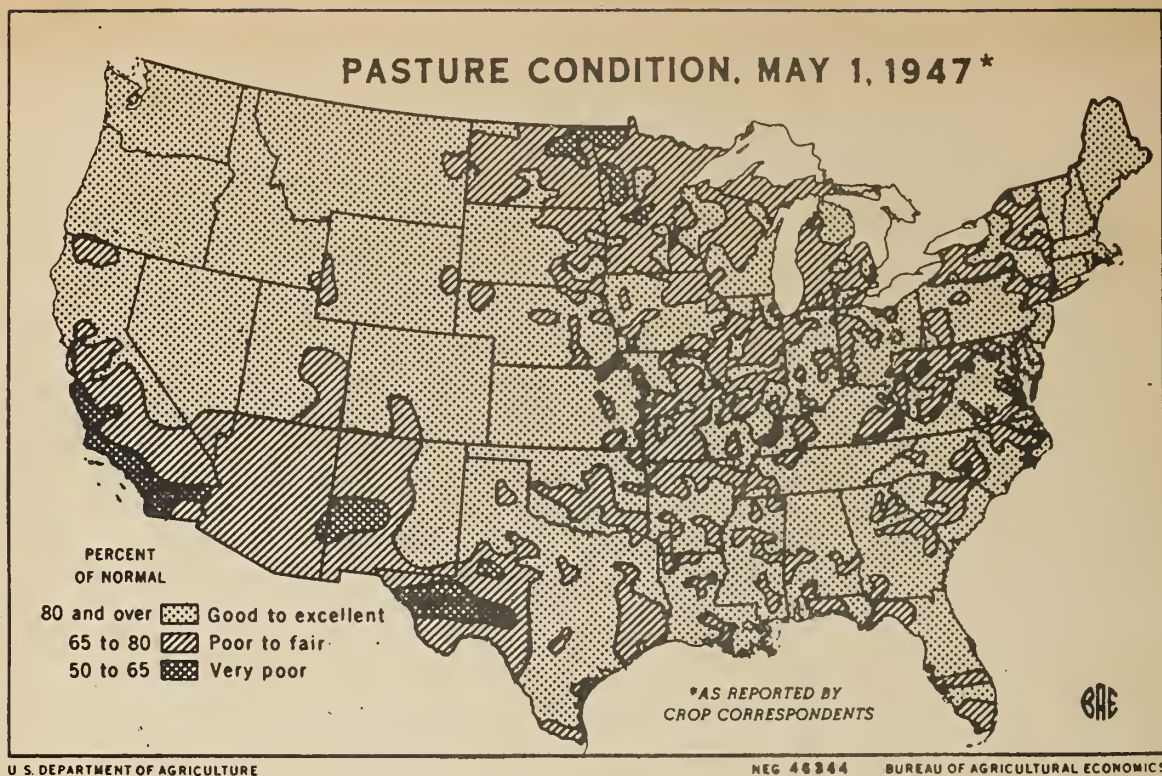
GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1947

Prospects for spring-sown crops on May 1 were still dimmed by the backwardness of the season, but fall-sown crops showed improvement. Ample to excessive moisture in most areas has been a factor in delaying spring work past the optimum time. Farmers have been unable to complete seeding of intended acreages of spring grains, particularly oats. If May weather permits, farmers will shift to corn and other crops for which the best planting dates come later. This could result in a larger aggregate production, since corn produces more per acre than oats in the affected areas. Perhaps more oil crops will be planted than farmers intended earlier. The condition of fall-sown crops, particularly winter wheat, is rather uniformly good. Grasses, meadows and pastures have developed slowly, but are reported in good condition. Hay stocks remain relatively large, though they have been exhausted in some local areas by late feeding requirements. Fruit has progressed slowly east of the Rocky Mountains but will be susceptible to damage by May frosts.

Winter wheat has suffered less acreage loss than indicated earlier and has improved in condition in practically all major areas. Production is now expected to exceed a billion bushels for the first time in history. Rye yields are expected to be above average on a relatively small acreage for harvest, with production above last year. Spring truck crops are expected to produce about one-eighth less than last year's record tonnage, but will be above average. Early potatoes, except in Texas and California, were planted later than usual and have developed slowly. Production for late spring harvest is now estimated only about two-thirds as large as last year. The hay crop will be smaller than in either of the past 2 years, but a relatively large carry-over of old hay will furnish an ample supply per animal unit. Pasture condition is lower than on May 1 of the past 2 years, but above average.

Rainfall during April was heavy over most of the country from the Central Great Plains eastward. Double the normal amount of rain fell in a large area extending from Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska across the eastern Corn Belt to southern Michigan, and on the east-central Gulf coast. Much of Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and the Carolinas received below-normal rainfall, which gave that area a chance to recover from the effects of excessive moisture previously. Less than half the usual amount of rain fell in most of California, Arizona, New Mexico and much of Texas. In Arizona, particularly, the dry condition is serious. Irrigation water appears ample in most northern mountain areas relying upon storage facilities, but areas dependent upon stream flow may become short. An area centering in Arizona continues in critically short supply. Temperatures averaged near normal in most of the country, but extremes were registered from below freezing to 80 degrees in several sections. It was warmer than usual along the eastern, Gulf and west coasts, but cooler than usual in the North Central and Northeast regions. Nights generally were cool over most of the country.

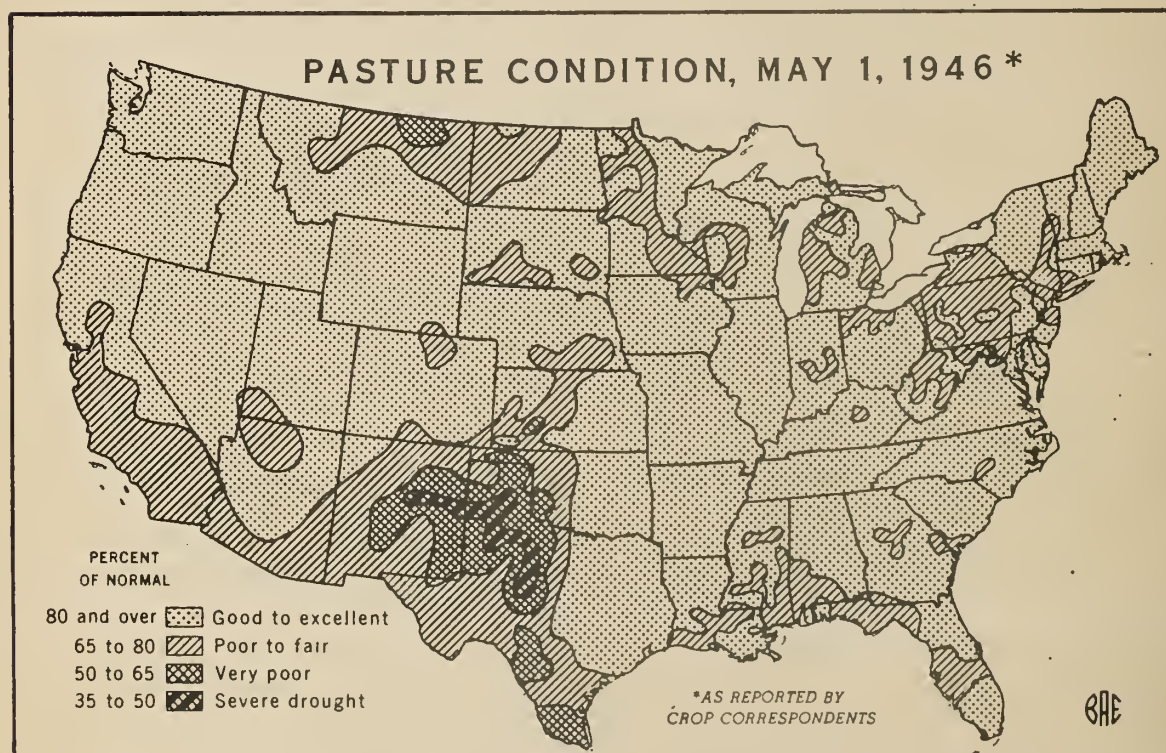
Field work was frequently interrupted by April weather in most of the country. Spring arrived early in the Pacific Coast States and New Mexico, permitting an early start on spring plantings. The situation has continued favorable there except that some sections were becoming dry, including much of California. In the rest of the country spring work is delayed, varying from nearly normal in the Mountain States to 2 or 3 weeks late in the eastern Corn Belt. Some improvement occurred in the South, but not enough to overcome the backwardness.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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resulting from February and March conditions. Intermittent rains, even though rainfall was below normal in some areas, kept fields so wet that preparation and seeding was delayed well past optimum dates.

Seeding of spring grains has been greatly retarded in the central part of the country. This will result in a significant shift from acreage plans reported in March. Reporters in North Central States, except Minnesota and the Dakotas where it is not yet too late to seed, say that seedings of small grains may fall from 10 to 30 percent below the planned acreages in various States. Oats are chiefly affected, barley to some extent and spring wheat only slightly. These decreases may be offset by increases in acreages of corn, soybeans and perhaps flax if the cost and supplies of seed permits. Seeded fields are coming up to good stands. Soil moisture is ample and rapid development is expected if May weather is warm. Last year the season was unusually early and seeding of practically all grains was completed by May 1. This year, however, spring work was just starting in northernmost areas. Plowing for corn, soybeans and other late crops has thus been delayed but with modern mechanical equipment to do the work little apprehension is felt on this score, as yet. Seeding of rice, though checked temporarily in Arkansas by rain, is well advanced. In the southern part of the Corn Belt corn planting is far behind schedule and in the South cotton planting also is delayed.

Growth of winter wheat was generally slow during April, though progress was faster at the end of the month. It was only at the jointing stage in southern Kansas on May 1, but a year ago it was at the "boot" stage. Soil moisture appeared ample from New Mexico throughout the Great Plains as well as across the northern wheat belt. Acreage abandonment is indicated at 4.6 percent, only about a third of average. Winter oats, which make up about two-thirds of the total oats acreage in the 10 Southern States, were reported in better than average condition. Some fields are heading. The shortage of nitrates for top-dressing may result in relatively low yields. Rye production is estimated at 25 million bushels, more than last year, but only about two-thirds of average. Yields are expected to exceed average. Fall sown barley is reported in uniformly good condition, except in Oklahoma and Texas where frost damage is still apparent.

Grass and pastures got a late start, but are in promising condition. Hay condition is rather uniformly good, indicating a crop of about 100 million tons. First cuts of alfalfa have been made in only a few areas, in contrast with general cutting as far north as Kansas and Virginia a year ago. Pastures were not in use yet in northern States and in earlier areas were still being supplemented with hay. Kansas wheat pastures were utilized during much of April. Pasture condition at 82 percent of normal compared with 84 and 87 in the past two years, exceeds most other recent years. Range pastures are late east of the Rockies, and dry and short in the Southwest from Western Texas to California, but good in most northern areas. Rain is needed to maintain growth in various sections. Range cattle and sheep are in good condition except in the dry Southwest.

Dairy cows were well fed and continued record production in April, though fewer in number than last year. Total production was slightly higher than last April and only 1 percent below that of April 1945. But the seasonal upswing was delayed and on May 1 production per cow was lower than on May 1, 1946. Egg production in April was below that of April 1946 in all parts of the country, but well above average, both in total and per layer. The number of chicks and young chickens on farms is 6 percent less than a year ago, as the downward trend in poultry numbers continues.

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Aggregate production of spring season truck crops for the fresh market, although less than last year, is one-sixth above average. The season in most spring areas is 1 to 3 weeks later than usual. Smaller production than last year is in prospect for all spring crops except snap beans, cantaloups, Honey Dew melons and watermelons. Reductions range from about one-fourth to one-half for cabbage, eggplant, onions, green peas, green peppers and tomatoes, but of these only onions and green peas are expected to be below average. Production of green lima beans, beets, Honey Dew melons, shallots and spinach also is expected to fall below average, but the reductions from last year are less marked. Early reports indicate about one-twelfth less truck crop acreage for harvest than last year, but still well above average. The intended acreage of truck crops for processing is about 2 percent less than the 1946 planted acreage. Reductions are planned for all processing crops except green lima beans, sweet corn and pimientos. The canning beet acreage may be a third below that of 1946 with significant reductions for kraut cabbage and pickling cucumbers, but smaller reductions for other vegetables.

Prospects for practically all fruit and nut crops continued favorable during April. In many fruit areas of the East and Midwest, frost occurred on the nights of May 7 and 8. It is too early to evaluate the extent of any possible damage. Fruit is developing later than usual east of the Rockies but earlier than usual in the West. Another large peach crop is in prospect with a record production estimated for the 10 early southern States. A large crop is expected in California. Prospects for the 1947-48 citrus crops continue favorable in all producing States.

WINTER WHEAT: A winter wheat crop of 1,025,739,000 bushels is now indicated -- about 17 percent more than the previous record crop of 874 million bushels produced in 1946. May 1 indicated production is 53 million bushels above April 1 prospects and compares with the 1936-45 average of 653,893,000 bushels. The 54,294,000 acres remaining for harvest is 12 percent more than last year, 33 percent more than the 10-year average, and the largest harvested acreage since 1918.

The acreage not harvested for grain is expected to be 4.6 percent of the total acreage seeded last fall, compared with 7.1 percent last year and the average of 14.1 percent. The seeded acreage is now estimated at 56,941,000 acres, about half a million acres above the estimate published in December 1946. The prospective yield is 18.9 bushels per harvested acre. This would be third highest of record and compares with 18.0 bushels in 1946 and the average of 16.1 bushels.

Wheat came through the winter in unusually good condition, and production prospects improved during April. A fairly large acreage of volunteer wheat is expected to be harvested in the southwestern winter wheat area including Texas, Oklahoma, western Kansas and Nebraska and eastern Colorado. Winter loss of acreage is very light in nearly all areas, except in north central Montana, where ice formation caused heavy loss. Only moderate loss of acreage occurred in Illinois and Missouri from water standing on low land.

Yield prospects improved during April in most wheat sections. Cool, wet weather, except in the Pacific northwest, further retarded plant development and prevented excessive growth. As a result the crop is about 10 days to 2 weeks behind development at this time last year. Soil moisture conditions over the Great Plains area are the best in years. Some shortage of moisture, however, is developing in the Low Rolling Plains of Texas, in Idaho, and in the dry land sections of California and Arizona. A general shortage of nitrogen fertilizers for the usual top dressing of wheat fields is reported in the southeastern States.

Record wheat crops are in prospect for several States, including Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska and Colorado. The May 1 forecast of 263 million bushels for Kansas exceeds the previous record 1931 crop of 252 million bushels.

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OATS (10 Southern States): The May 1 reported condition of oats at 75 percent in this group of States compares with 69 percent a year ago. However, the reported condition of the crop is slightly below that of last year in all these States except Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. In Oklahoma, generally, the oats crop is late but favorable weather during April has hastened growth. Although the condition in Texas is considerably above a year ago, there is some variation within the State. Some oats in the Low Rolling Plains of Texas are heading prematurely because of the lack of moisture, while warm dry weather would help the crop in North Central counties. Present prospects in Arkansas continue favorable with May 1 condition reported the same as a year ago. Due to cold wet spring weather, condition of oats in the other six Southern States is slightly below that of last year but near or above average. A shortage of nitrates for top-dressing oats is reported in all areas.

The upward trend in the proportion of fall oats planted in this group of Southern States continues. This trend is principally due to the development of improved varieties, increased emphasis on cover crops, and more farm labor available during the fall. About 67 percent of the 1947 acreage is reported as fall-sown in the 10 States, compared with 66 percent last year and the average of 53 percent. Half of these States reported a greater proportion of oats fall sown this year than last. The favorable weather last fall caused a slight decrease in fall plantings in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Weather damage to fall oats in Texas caused considerable re-seeding to spring oats.

RYE: Rye production in 1947 is forecast at 24,662,000 bushels on the basis of May 1 prospects. Although this is 32 percent above last year's very short crop of 18.7 million bushels it is about 35 percent below the 10-year average. The relatively small production is due to the small acreage, since this year's indicated yield of 13.0 bushels per acre has been exceeded only once (1942) in the last nine years. In 1946 the yield was 11.7 bushels while the 10-year average yield is 11.9 bushels per acre.

The acreage of rye for harvest as grain this year is estimated at 1,891,000 acres. This is about 18 percent more than the 1.6 million acres harvested in 1946 but is 40 percent below average. About 53 percent of the planted acreage is expected to be harvested for grain this year. This is more than the 47 percent harvested in 1946 but well below the 10-year average of 58 percent of the planted acreage harvested for grain.

The crop came through the winter in good condition and the cool wet spring in the major producing areas has been favorable for a lush growth. Soil moisture is ample in the Plains States and better than average yields are expected in most of these States. North Dakota and South Dakota, two heavy producing States, have had a very favorable season and prospective yields are well above both last year and average.

TOBACCO-1946 REVISED: The revised estimate of total United States tobacco production in 1946 is 2,312 million pounds. This exceeds last year's record crop by 16 percent and is about 56 percent above the 1935-44 average. The revised total is about 3 percent more than the preliminary estimate published last December. Final sales data covering most of the crop and special reports by growers, dealers and others, including interstate sales data assembled by the Production and Marketing Administration, provide the basis for the revisions.

Production of flue-cured tobacco set a new high record of 1,352 million pounds—about 179 million pounds above last year's record. Exceptionally high yields were obtained in all areas. The average yield for all types of flue-cured tobacco was 1,137 pounds per acre, compared with 1,088 pounds in 1945.

The burley crop is estimated at 614 million pounds, exceeding the large crops of 1944 and 1945 by 4 and 6 percent respectively.

Production of fire-cured tobacco is estimated at 109 million pounds, within the pre-war range, but almost double that of 1945. The dark-air cured crop is placed at 48.4 million pounds — about 11 percent above last year.

Estimates of cigar tobacco production are practically the same as December's. Production of fillers is estimated at 64.4 million pounds, binders at 70.9 million and wrappers at 12.4 million — up from last year 29, 14, and 11 percent, respectively.

Growers grossed more than \$1,000,000,000 from the 1946 crop, almost \$200,000,000 more than from the 1945 crop. Flue-cured tobacco prices averaged a record high of 48.3 cents per pound compared with 43.6 cents per pound the 1945 average. Burley tobacco prices averaged 39.7 cents per pound, only slightly above a year earlier. The composite average price for the 1946 crop fall tobacco was 45.2 cents per pound compared with 42.5 cents for the 1945 crop.

SUGAR PRODUCTION--1946 REVISED: Sugar production from the 1946 continental U.S. beet and cane crops is estimated at 1,948,000 tons (equivalent raw value), 3 percent below the December 1946 estimate, but about 195,000 tons above 1945 and slightly above average. Of this total, 1,523,000 tons were beet sugar (raw value) and 425,000 tons of cane sugar. Sugar beets finally harvested for sugar totaled 10,562,000 tons, only about 1 percent below the December estimate. Production of sugarcane for sugar in Louisiana and Florida totaled 5,530,000 tons, about 7 percent less than the December estimate. The reported production of sugar from both beets and sugarcane per ton harvested was somewhat below average.

Farm value of the 1946 sugar beet and sugarcane for sugar crops, excluding seed, is estimated at \$155,506,000, compared with \$123,386,000 in 1945. The 1946 value is based on an average price of \$11.20 per ton for beets and \$6.66 per ton for sugarcane.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: The year's maple sirup production is indicated to be 2,045,000 gallons, compared with 1,328,000 gallons last year and the average of 2,381,000 gallons. This year's sugar production estimated at 281,000 pounds, is 24 percent below 1946 and 48 percent below the average. The 1947 production of maple sirup was the highest since 1944, but 14 percent below average. However, maple sugar production was below any other year of record except 1945 when only 237,000 pounds were produced. Because of high sirup prices, and brisk demand, a smaller than usual percentage of the total sirup crop went into sugar. About 8,584,000 trees were tapped this year compared with 8,000,000 in 1946. This increase may be attributed to an easing of the labor supply and the strong demand for sirup.

Weather, although better than during the past two years, was only fair during the 1947 tapping season. Temperatures were relatively low, especially during the early part of the season and the tapping of trees started somewhat later than usual. Only on a few days did temperatures range as high as necessary for a good season. The flow of sap was retarded and the season was comparatively long. Continuous cold actually stopped the flow of sap in some areas, and a few producers retapped in order to make the most of the subsequent runs of sap. Heavy March snows, particularly in New England and Pennsylvania, delayed sap gathering.

In contrast to the two preceding seasons, the 1947 maple crop was generally good quality with most of the sirup light-colored.

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FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS: Frost occurred in many fruit areas of northeastern, mid-Atlantic and mid-Western States on the nights of May 7 and 8. It is too early, however, to evaluate the extent of any possible damage. The following comments apply to prospects on May 1 and do not take into account these low temperatures.

Fruit and nut crop development continued favorable during April and prospects were good on May 1. Trees had bloomed or were expected to bloom considerably later than usual in the East and Midwest but earlier than usual in the West. Citrus prospects continue favorable in all areas.

APPLES: Prospects for an average-sized United States apple crop continue favorable. Very little frost damage occurred during April although it is still possible in northern areas. In the Eastern States the season is much later than last year, the expected date of full bloom varying from 3 days later in northern New England to about 2 weeks in the South Atlantic States.

In the Northeast prospects appear favorable for at least an average-sized crop. In New England and eastern New York orchards that were poorly sprayed in 1945 and 1946 were severely infected with scab, and bud development has been affected. Light crops are in prospect in these orchards. Well-sprayed orchards have prospects of a heavy crop. In New Jersey the only exceptions to a heavy bloom are some Delicious and Stayman orchards that produced a heavy crop last season. In Pennsylvania, the Berks-Lehigh area has a heavy bud set and in the Adams-Franklin-York area all varieties have at least a fair set of buds.

In the Central States moisture supplies are ample in most sections and orchards have had good care the past few years. The apple bud development varies from about 10 days later than last year in Michigan to nearly a month later in Illinois. Scattered April freezes killed some buds in Ohio but the total crop appears to be reduced only slightly. The Michigan bloom is not expected until after mid-May but fruit buds are plentiful and frost damage is less likely than usual.

In the South Atlantic States production may not be as large as last year although present prospects point to at least an average sized crop. In Virginia the apple bloom was generally lighter than usual although some orchards and some varieties carried a fairly heavy bloom. Weather was generally favorable while apples were blooming. However, there was considerable wind the last week of April, making it difficult for the bees to work; so apples may not have set well in some orchards. In the northern counties the blossoms were opening about May 1. Damage from early May frost is still possible. In West Virginia a heavy freeze the week ending May 3 caught some trees in full bloom, especially in poorly located orchards. But damage probably was not severe. Red Delicious apples were the hardest hit. In North Carolina most varieties bloomed heavily and present prospects are for an average or larger crop.

In Washington, apple trees were in full bloom the first of May in the upper Wenatchee-Okanogan Valleys area and the northwest portion of the Yakima Valley. In the lower portions of these valleys petals have fallen from the trees and the fruit set is fairly heavy. The set in some Winesap and Delicious orchards appears spotted. For Oregon, prospects appear about equal to last year in the main producing areas of the Hood River Valley but less favorable in the Milton-Freewater district of Umatilla County and in western Oregon. Apples bloomed from 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than last year. In California blossoming is completed in all localities except the higher elevations. Gravensteins blossomed from 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than in recent years. In Colorado there has been no winter or spring frost damage to date. The bloom will occur about mid-May and later. The bud set is good. Idaho apple trees bloomed under ideal weather conditions with pollination good.

PEACHES: A 25.5 million bushel peach crop in the 10 early southern States is indicated by May 1 conditions. This production would be slightly above the previous record of 25.0 million bushels in 1945. The 1946 crop totaled 22.7 million bushels and the 1934-45 average is 16.5 million bushels. South Carolina and Georgia are the leading States in this group with over one-half of the total. Marketing of the crop from the southern States should be somewhat later than last year as the bloom averaged from 3 to 4 weeks later.

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In North Carolina the large crop is well distributed on the trees but some thinning will be necessary unless the May "drop" is heavy. In South Carolina the bearing surface has increased sharply the past few years. The set is heavy and considerable thinning will be necessary. Rain has been light in the Spartanburg area during the last two weeks. Georgia peach trees bloomed 4 weeks later than in 1945 and 3 weeks later than in 1946. The spread between the blooming date of the southern Georgia area and of the central and northern Georgia areas is much shorter than usual. If the usual spread between blooming date and the first shipment holds, first shipments by varieties should be about as follows: Mayflower, May 20; Unseeda, June 13; Early Rose, June 18; Early Hileys, July 3; Hiley, July 10; Elberta, July 22. The Arkansas outlook is favorable in all commercial areas although there was some loss from "winter kill" in the Nashville-Highland area and wet weather has interfered with spraying in all areas.

In the Northeastern States, winter and spring damage was light. Except for Kansas, northern Missouri, Nebraska and northeastern Oklahoma, where the crop was practically wiped out by low winter and spring temperatures, the Midwest has a generally good crop prospect. The outlook is good in most areas of the West, especially in California.

Virginia has prospects for another large peach crop. There has been practically no frost damage yet but there is still some danger. In West Virginia late April frosts killed some peach buds, especially in noncommercial areas. Damage appears to have been slight in the eastern part of the State.

Maryland peaches were in full bloom about April 19. Some damage occurred from frosts on April 28 and 29 but prospects are still favorable unless further frost damage occurs.

In New York there was no winter injury and prospects are good for a heavy bloom in both Niagara County and the lower Hudson Valley. New Jersey and Pennsylvania had late April frosts which caused a little damage in the less favorable locations but prospects for these States are good at this time. May frost damage is still possible.

Ohio peach orchards show a heavy bloom. Cool weather in April held back bud development and the bloom was about 3 weeks later than last year. In Illinois, poor pollination weather may result in a poor set. Otherwise conditions favor a large crop. In Michigan peaches bloomed about 2 weeks later than last year and the supply of fruit buds is plentiful except on a few old trees in the southwestern part of the State. At least an average crop is indicated by May 1 prospects. Missouri peaches were winter killed north of the Missouri River but the bloom was heavy south of the River. Kansas and Nebraska have crop failures due to winter killing of buds.

In California both the Clingstone and Freestone varieties have set heavily in nearly all important commercial localities and thinning is now in progress. Another large crop appears to be in the making. In Washington thinning of peaches will start about May 10, fully 10 days earlier than a year ago. Idaho and New Mexico peaches suffered some spring frost damage and present indications point to a somewhat smaller crop than last year. In Mesa County, Colorado, the center of about four-fifths of the State's production, bloom was completed by mid-April. There was considerable frost damage and some orchards will have a severe loss, however, there will likely be sufficient live buds to make a fair crop. Delta County, which produces about one-fifth of the State's crop has suffered no frost damage and has good prospects.

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PEARS: California pear orchards had a heavy bloom. A reasonably good-sized crop is in prospect in nearly all important commercial areas. The hot period of mid-April started a rapid shedding of fruit forms. In Oregon present prospects point to an average or larger crop of both Bartlett pears and other varieties but somewhat smaller than the large crops produced in 1945 and 1946. In the Hood River Valley the bloom on Bartletts was somewhat irregular and in the Rogue River Valley flowering occurred during a wet spell which interfered with pollination. Both D'Anjous and Boscas have set fairly well in the Hood River Valley but present prospects for these varieties are somewhat under last year. The season is now about 2 weeks ahead of last year in the Rogue River Valley. If this continues the Bartlett harvest will start before the end of July. In Washington, most of the petals have fallen from the heavy bloom in both the Yakima and Wenatchee areas and there is every indication that the set of both Bartletts and D'Anjous will be heavy.

In the Eastern States trees came through the winter in good condition with practically no winter or spring freeze damage up to May 1.

GRAPES: In California moisture conditions to date have been satisfactory except that the shortage of winter rainfall could be a limiting factor in the non-irrigated areas. A large crop for the State seems likely at this time.

In the Eastern States grapevines came through the winter in good condition and there has been very little spring freeze damage. In Arkansas moisture supplies are excellent and the crop outlook is favorable.

CHERRIES: Sweet: The prospect is for a smaller sweet cherry crop than last year's record production. In California, most commercial districts had a good blossom but extra warm weather during mid-April caused more dropping of fruit than usual. The set is somewhat irregular with some trees carrying so little that picking may not be attempted. The State's crop is estimated at 29,000 tons, about 12,500 tons of Royal Ann and 16,500 tons other varieties. This compares with 34,000 tons in 1946, and 38,000 in 1945.

The Oregon sweet cherry crop will be considerably less than last year with prospects less favorable in every important district. In the Milton-Freewater District, an early shipping area, the crop may be as much as one-third less than last year. If the season continues as advanced as now, shipments from this area should start the last of May. The Dalles, important canning and brining area, expects a somewhat smaller crop than last year due to cold rainy weather during the flowering period. Shipments should start about June 1. In the Hood River Valley the crop is relatively better than the other districts and may be about as large as last year. In western Oregon production is indicated sharply lower than the 1946 bumper crop.

In the lower Yakima Valley of Washington, low temperatures March 27 caused some loss. Present prospects indicate a somewhat smaller crop than last year. In Idaho, Utah and Colorado there has been some frost damage but a fair sized crop is still possible. In the Eastern States minor scattered frost injuries have occurred in unfavorable locations but May 1 prospects in the principal commercial areas were favorable.

Sour cherries, produced mainly in the Great Lake States, came through the winter in good condition and will bloom 2 to 3 weeks later than last year. The heavy producing areas of Michigan, Wisconsin and New York should be in full bloom the second half of May. The late season is favorable since the crop has a better chance to escape frost damage. However, the record large production last year may tend to limit 1947 production, especially in Michigan and Wisconsin.

CITRUS: Total orange production for the present marketing season is estimated at 114.1 million boxes -- 14 percent more than the 1945-46 crop and 4 percent more than the 1944-45 crop. On May 1 this year about 47 million boxes remained for harvest compared with about 36 million on May 1 last year. Early and midseason varieties have all been harvested except for about a million boxes of southern California Navels. In Florida about 10½ million boxes of Valencias remained for harvest on May 1 compared with about 9 million last year. Only about one-half million boxes of California Valencias had been picked prior to May 1. Most of this crop is harvested in the summer and fall. The California Valencia crop is estimated at 34 million boxes compared with 26.3 million last season and 38.4 million in 1944-45

The grapefruit crop of 62.5 million boxes is only 2 percent less than last season's crop but 20 percent above 1944-45. About 16 million boxes remained for harvest on May 1 this year compared with about 12 million on May 1 last year.

Florida tangerine production is estimated at 4.8 million boxes of which about a sixth was not harvested because of market conditions. The crop last season was 4.2 million boxes all of which was utilized.

The California lemon crop is estimated at 14.7 million boxes -- slightly larger than the 1945-46 crop of 14.5 million boxes. About 5 million boxes were utilized by May 1 this year compared with about 6 million to May 1 last year.

Florida weather has been favorable for citrus since the February freeze. Trees bloomed in April -- about a month later than usual. The bloom in Texas was 2 to 3 weeks late but was heavy and a good set of fruit is expected to hold. Growing conditions in Texas are favorable and moisture supplies will be ample at least through May. Arizona grapefruit and orange trees both carry good sets of fruit in nearly all areas. Prospects in California are favorable for the 1947-48 citrus crops.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The California plum crop is estimated at 92,000 tons this year compared with the record large 1946 crop of 100,000 tons. Although the Santa Rosas, which usually make up a large portion of California plum crop, are reported to have a lighter set than last year, the acreage coming into bearing may offset this so that total production of this variety may about equal 1946. Beauties from the early localities in Kern and Tulare Counties will probably start to market from May 16 to 20. Unless unfavorable conditions develop, the California shipping season continues from mid-May until early autumn.

California prunes had a satisfactory bloom in practically all areas but rather heavy shedding has been reported following the high mid-April temperatures. In the Milton-Freewater district of eastern Oregon a somewhat smaller 1947 production is indicated than the unusually heavy 1945 and 1946 crops. Cold rainy weather occurred during the flowering period. Prospects for the early varieties are less favorable than for the Italian, which make up the bulk of the crop. Development to date is a week to 10 days ahead of 1946. In western Oregon a light crop of prunes is expected. Prospects are fair for the French or sweet prunes, particularly in Douglas County, but the outlook for Italians which make up the bulk of the western Oregon crop is rather poor. In Idaho, the combination of new orchards coming into production, a heavy bloom and ideal weather for pollination should result in a large crop.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, AND FILBERTS: California almonds are reported as having an uneven set varying from very light to very heavy. The crop is expected to be considerably less than the record large 1946 production.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of May 2, 1947
May 1, 1947 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)
CROP REPORTING BOARD

The California walnut crop is expected to be somewhat lighter than the 1946 crop. Catkins appeared relatively early on the early and intermediate varieties but flowering was barely over by May 1 for the very late varieties. In Oregon the trees are in good condition.

Oregon filbert trees flowered under favorable conditions. Bearing acreage is somewhat larger this year.

APRICOTS: In California the apricot set is somewhat irregular and production is indicated at 170,000 tons compared with 306,000 tons last year and 159,000 in 1945. Last year's crop was very large and large California apricot crops are generally followed by smaller production the next year. In Washington production prospects are favorable. Thinning should start about May 10, which is 10 days earlier than last year. In Utah there was some frost damage to apricots but a fair sized crop seems likely at this time.

EARLY POTATOES: May 1 condition of early potatoes in California and the 10 southern States is reported at 79 percent of normal. This condition is somewhat lower than the record-high May 1 condition of 86 reported a year ago but higher than the 1936-45 average of 76 percent. The May 1 condition is reported lower than last year's condition in all States except Texas and California. However, only in Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana is the condition below average.

Except for 1940, the 1947 yield of winter potatoes in Florida is the lowest since 1932. Harvest of the Florida early spring crop was delayed by cold, wet weather which reduced the prospective yield. The yield of winter potatoes in Texas was about average. Harvest of the Texas early spring crop is about complete and the yield should equal the previous record-high yield. Development of late spring potatoes in northeast Texas has been retarded by wet weather. Planting of the Texas Panhandle crop was incomplete on May 1 and shipments from this area are not expected before mid-July.

Weather conditions favored development of the early crop in California and movement from the Edison District of Kern County began two weeks earlier than in 1946. However, early crop yields in this State are not expected to be as large as the record-high yield harvested last year.

Development of early potatoes in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia was delayed by cool weather and excessive rainfall during the early spring. However, the May 1 condition reported for each of these States is one point above average. Digging of the commercial crop in South Carolina should begin about mid-May with peak movement about June 1. In North Carolina, early potatoes made good recovery during the last ten days of April. A light harvest is expected in nearly all areas of this State the week of June 2 with volume harvest expected in most areas the week of June 9. In Georgia, heavy rains damaged the late spring commercial crop, especially in Effingham County. Planting of the summer commercial crop in north Georgia was incomplete on May 1.

Movement of the Louisiana and Alabama crops was delayed this year. First carlot shipments were not reported from each of these States until May 3. In Alabama, blight is prevalent in some fields but favorable weather during the last two weeks of April aided in the control of disease and pests. In Louisiana blight has become widespread in the Lafourche-Terrabonne area and little spraying has been done. However, in the Pointe Coupee area control measures have been used and the danger of widespread blight is not serious in this section of the State. The commercial crop in Mississippi is about 10 days later than usual on May 1 despite some improvement in growing conditions during the last half of April.

In Arkansas, development of early potatoes has been retarded, but stands are good. Soil moisture is adequate in all areas of this State and the crop is making good progress. Growth of the Oklahoma potato crop has been delayed by cold weather during the early spring months and plants are just coming through the ground in many areas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 9, 1947

May 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

HAY: Condition of the hay crop reported May 1 indicates a probable production of about 100 million tons in 1947. This would be a little less than last year's crop and about 8 million tons less than the large 1945 crop.

In most of the States west of the Rocky Mountains growth started early and development has been good. There is a threat of water shortage in some limited areas. In California winds and hot weather are causing some damage to grains for hay. In most of the country east of the Rockies -- and this includes 14 of the 15 leading hay States -- an exceptionally cold, wet, late spring has retarded the development of hay meadows. However, stands are generally good and favorable weather would cause rapid growth.

Although lack of early pasture in many States required prolonged hay feeding this spring, the abundant 1946-47 supply was adequate for the country as a whole, even though some local shortages did occur. Reports this year indicate that nearly 16 million tons of old hay were on farms on May 1 compared with 21 million a year earlier.

PASTURES: On May 1 this year growth of pasture feed was lagging behind that of the past two years, but moisture supplies are ample in most sections and rapid development may be expected from now on. Pasture conditions averaged 82 percent of normal, 2 points under a year earlier and 5 points below May 1, 1945, but 4 points above the 1936-45 average for the date. April was favorable for pasture advancement in the South and parts of the West, but cool, wet weather in Central and Northern sections delayed growth of grass and discouraged early grazing.

April temperatures averaged warmer than usual from Pennsylvania southward to the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. As a result, growth of pastures was rapid in the South where they had been previously delayed by cool March weather. Between April 1 and May 1, pasture conditions in all Southern States from South Carolina southward and westward improved from 17 to 25 points, and on May 1 were mostly from 4 to 8 points above average for the date.

On May 1 western Texas, western New Mexico, Arizona and southern California were dry, with range and pasture feed short. Some other sections of the West needed additional rain to keep grass growing. April precipitation was heavy over most of the eastern half of the country and the central Great Plains, and moisture supplies there were reported ample. Cold weather has held back growth of grass in many areas, particularly in the North Central States, and some decline in pasture condition from last month took place. In Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and North Dakota, May 1 pasture conditions were 8 points or more below a year earlier when the season was especially early.

May 1 pasture condition was equal to or above the 10-year average in all major regions and in all but seven individual States. Kansas and Nebraska, at 85 and 83 percent of normal on May 1, were 13 and 12 points above the 1936-45 average May 1 condition, leading all States in this respect. May 1 pastures in Oklahoma, Montana, Colorado, Washington, and Oregon were also in substantially better than average condition. For the first time since 1941 no State average pasture condition for May 1 was below 70 percent of normal. The seven States reporting a below average May 1 were Arizona, California, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and West Virginia.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States during April is estimated at 10.5 billion pounds, slightly higher than April last year, but 1 percent below the 1945 record high production for the month. Milk production per cow for April was the highest on record, but the number of milk cows on farms was the smallest since April 1942. The spring upswing in milk production in 1947 has been slower than in either of the past two years because of later development of pastures. But liberal feeding of concentrates has helped to keep the

milk flow at a relatively high level. Milk production per capita for April averaged 2.44 pounds, lowest for the month in 7 years, but higher than for April in any year prior to 1941.

On May 1, for the first time in 15 months, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents, did not set a new record for the date. For the country as a whole, milk production per cow averaged 17.44 pounds, compared with 17.52 pounds on May 1, 1946 and a 10-year average of 15.77 pounds. On March 1 this year, production per cow was 6 percent above the 1946 level for the corresponding date, but since then the seasonal gain has been much less than last year. However, milk production per cow during the 2-month period this year increased only a little less than average. Dairymen apparently drew freely on reserves of grain and hay to supplement scant green feed and to offset the effects of cool, stormy April weather,

Milk production per cow in the North Atlantic region was 4 percent higher than on May 1 a year ago, and in the Western region up 1 percent. In other major geographic regions production per cow ranged from 1 to 2 percent below the last year. However, in all regions production per cow continued well above the 1936-45 average for May 1. In the West North Central, South Atlantic, and Western Regions the 10-year average was exceeded by 13 percent or more. In 44 States, milk production per cow on May 1 was above average.

The proportion of milk cows in crop correspondents' herds reported in production on May 1 averaged 73.4 percent, higher than in any of the last four years, but lower than on the same date of any year from 1938 to 1942. In the East North Central region the percentage of cows milked was record high for May 1. In the West North Central, South Atlantic, and Western groups of States, the percentage milked was above average but not a record, and in the North Atlantic States was a little below average. In the South Central region the percentage milked was appreciably below average, but higher than in any of the past three years. In all regions except in the South Atlantic and Western, the percentage milked was higher than on May 1 a year ago.

Of the 19 States for which monthly milk production estimates are available, only Wisconsin had a record high total milk production for April. However, in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Washington milk production was above both last April and the 10-year average. In Michigan, April milk production was above average and only slightly below last year's high figure. On the other hand, in North Dakota, Kansas and Montana milk production was below the 10-year average for April and was less than last year. In Oklahoma and Oregon milk production was likewise below average, but was higher than in April 1946. In other States, milk production was below last year, but higher than average for April in the 1936-45 period.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES ^{1/}

State	April av.: 1936-45	April : 1946	March : 1947	April : 1947	State	April av.: 1936-45	April : 1946	March : 1947	April : 1947
	Million pounds.					Million pounds			
N.J.	83	89	90	90	Va.	119	144	128	139
Pa.	416	458	458	480	N.C.	113	130	113	127
Ind.	270	313	283	294	S.C.	48	52	45	49
Ill.	450	487	465	468	Okla.	234	228	203	223
Mich.	421	499	469	498	Mont.	58	57	50	55
Wis.	1,196	1,480	1,388	1,504	Idaho	107	116	98	110
Iowa	555	573	563	535	Utah	51	62	57	58
Mo.	300	381	298	341	Wash.	182	194	163	196
N.Dak.	171	176	152	166	Oreg.	133	128	102	131
Kans.	277	274	238	272	Other States	4,426	4,592	4,502	4,686
					U. S.	9,610	10,430	9,870	10,472

^{1/} Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,323,000,000 eggs in April -- 7 percent less than in April last year, but 12 percent more than the 1936-45 average. Egg production was lower than April 1946 in all parts of the country. Decreases from a year ago were: 2 percent in the South Atlantic States; 6 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central; 7 percent in the West North Central; 8 percent in the West; and 11 percent in the South Central States. Egg production for the first 4 months of this year was 5 percent less than in this period last year. This decrease was due to a smaller number of layers on farms. - 15 -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 9, 1947

May 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Egg production per layer in April was 17.6 eggs, compared with 17.9 a year ago and the average of 17.0 eggs. The rate was below that of last year in all parts of the country, except the South Central where it was about the same as last year and the West where it was 2 percent above last year. Decreases from last year were: 1 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States; 2 percent in the North Atlantic, and 4 percent in the East North Central States. Egg production per layer on hand during the first 4 months of this year was 57.7 eggs compared with 56.9 last year and an average of 50.5 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 358,682,000 layers in April -- 6 percent less than in April last year, but 3 percent above the 10-year average. There were fewer layers than last year in all parts of the country. The seasonal decrease in layers from April to May 1 was 5.3 percent, compared with 6.0 percent last year and the 1936-45 average of 5.4 percent.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms May 1 are estimated at 437,038,000 -- 6 percent less than a year ago, but 11 percent above the 10-year average holdings. Young chicken holdings on May 1 are in line with farmers' reported intentions on February 1 to buy 6 percent fewer baby chicks this year.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS MAY 1

(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1936-45	45,418	78,594	103,852	45,042	90,919	28,338	392,163
1946	52,813	87,949	139,354	50,348	97,913	34,235	462,612
1947	58,558	88,691	132,825	46,226	80,708	30,030	437,038

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-April averaged 40.8 cents per dozen, the highest price for the month in 38 years of record. This price compares with 31.3 cents a year ago and the 10-year average of 22.2 cents. Egg prices increased 0.7 cents per dozen from March to April contrary to the average seasonal decrease of 0.2 cents. Egg markets continued firm during April with prices advancing on most grades, which held 8 to 12 cents above last year's level for the corresponding period. A strong demand, 2 cents advance in U. S. Department of Agriculture support levels and relatively light receipts were strengthening factors. Into-storage movement continued light and holdings were at the lowest level in many years.

Chicken prices averaged 27.7 cents per pound live weight on April 15, the highest for the month since 1920. This compares with 21.3 cents a year ago and the average of 18.4 cents. Prices increased 1.1 cents per pound during the month ending April 15, compared with an average seasonal increase of 0.5 cents. Poultry markets were steady to firm in April with comparatively narrow price fluctuations. Heavy fowl and roasters continue in short supply. There were occasional heavy supplies of ice-packed fryers on Eastern markets but the overall supply was no more than ample.

Turkey prices in mid-April averaged 30 cents per pound, compared with 30.1 cents a year ago and an average of 20.7 cents. Turkey markets opened firm in April under the holiday demand but trade slackened and prices declined after these requirements were filled. However, prices tended moderately upward toward the close of the month. Fairly heavy reductions in total storage holdings during the month were conducive to firmer holdings of frozen stocks.

The mid-April cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$3.92 per 100 pounds, the highest for the month in 24 years of record, compared with \$3.11 a year ago and the average of \$2.13. The egg-feed price relationship on April 15 was slightly more favorable than a year ago and equal to the 10-year average. However, the chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were considerably less favorable than a year ago or average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 9, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

WINTER WHEAT											
Acreage			Yield per acre			Production					
Pct. not harvested			Left			Indi-			Indi-		
State			for grain			Average:			1946: cated		
Average: 1946			1947			harvest, 1936-45			1946		
1936-45			1947			May 1, 1936-45			May 1, 1947		
Percent			Thous. acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	3.3	3.3	3.0	388	24.0	26.5	25.5	7,195	5,459	2,894	
N.J.	21.8	31.1	26.0	72	22.0	25.0	25.0	1,245	1,550	1,800	
Pa.	2.4	2.9	2.0	928	20.1	22.5	22.0	18,406	19,912	20,416	
Ohio	3.2	1.0	1.5	2,186	21.1	26.5	24.0	42,117	48,522	52,464	
Ind.	4.3	1.2	2.0	1,562	18.1	21.5	22.0	27,122	29,692	34,364	
Ill.	7.2	6.4	5.0	1,329	18.4	16.0	18.0	31,138	19,392	23,922	
Mich.	1.7	1.5	5.0	1,167	21.9	26.5	26.0	18,063	22,896	30,342	
Wis.	4.0	3.1	7.0	39	18.3	21.0	19.5	747	651	760	
Minn.	11.7	12.9	7.0	103	18.4	19.0	20.0	3,140	1,672	2,060	
Iowa	14.8	2.9	2.0	148	19.0	24.0	22.0	5,781	3,192	3,256	
Mo.	13.0	7.7	5.0	1,547	14.7	15.0	15.0	25,015	18,780	23,205	
S.Dak.	33.2	19.8	10.0	373	12.2	13.0	19.0	1,910	5,544	7,087	
Nebr.	16.6	2.0	3.0	4,286	16.2	23.0	23.0	49,024	89,723	98,578	
Kans.	16.2	5.4	2.5	14,619	14.1	16.2	18.0	158,441	216,756	263,142	
Del.	4.5	8.6	3.0	65	18.9	19.0	21.0	1,298	1,216	1,365	
Md.	4.6	6.4	5.0	379	19.6	20.0	21.0	7,389	7,320	7,959	
Va.	5.8	6.0	4.0	479	15.0	18.5	17.0	7,976	8,344	8,143	
W.Va.	16.2	14.1	14.0	86	15.7	19.0	19.0	1,766	1,501	1,634	
N.C.	7.1	5.8	5.0	2/482	13.6	17.0	16.0	6,456	6,307	7,712	
S.C.	3.0	2.4	2.0	225	11.9	16.5	14.0	2,612	2,706	3,150	
Ga.	7.6	8.0	7.0	228	11.0	13.0	12.5	2,049	2,093	2,850	
Ky.	16.9	24.2	15.0	356	15.2	14.0	16.5	6,246	4,158	5,874	
Tenn.	6.9	4.8	5.0	2/360	12.8	14.0	14.0	4,931	3,878	5,040	
Ala.	13.6	20.0	15.0	12	12.6	14.5	14.0	151	174	168	
Miss.	1/25.3	43.8	23.0	20	1/25.7	22.0	22.0	1/226	198	440	
Ark.	29.4	36.4	35.0	25	10.8	15.0	13.0	485	420	325	
Okla.	12.9	8.5	3.0	6,581	12.7	14.5	15.0	57,681	88,262	98,715	
Tex.	24.0	12.3	4.0	2/7,495	11.3	10.5	15.0	41,287	62,916	112,425	
Mont.	19.5	6.7	24.0	1,368	18.4	20.0	18.5	20,635	32,620	25,308	
Idaho	8.7	3.1	5.0	2/776	25.0	25.5	26.0	16,143	20,400	20,176	
Wyo.	25.1	6.6	8.0	201	15.2	23.5	23.0	1,926	4,348	4,623	
Colo.	23.7	10.5	5.0	2,142	16.8	20.0	22.0	17,333	35,100	47,124	
N.Mex.	36.8	36.3	20.0	437	10.9	8.0	14.5	2,761	2,648	6,336	
Ariz.	5.7	6.9	10.0	27	22.0	21.0	21.0	738	567	567	
Utah	5.2	4.4	1.5	244	19.4	20.0	21.5	3,708	4,780	5,246	
Nev.	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	27.8	28.0	28.0	126	140	168	
Wash.	16.0	5.0	7.0	2,117	27.2	30.5	27.0	32,626	67,233	57,159	
Oreg.	11.6	5.9	7.0	2/768	24.1	26.0	26.0	15,079	20,176	19,968	
Calif.	9.9	10.0	12.0	2/668	18.2	19.0	18.0	12,942	12,597	12,024	
U.S.	14.1	7.1	4.6	54,294	16.1	18.0	18.9	653,893	873,893	1,025,737	

1/ Short-time average. 2/ The estimated acreage of winter wheat seeded in the fall of 1946 for harvest this year has been revised in 6 States as follows: North Carolina from 473,000 acres to 507,000 acres, Tennessee from 349,000 acres to 379,000 acres, Texas from 7,382,000 acres to 7,807,000 acres, Idaho from 909,000 acres to 817,000 acres, Oregon from 767,000 acres to 826,000 acres, and California from 700,000 acres to 759,000 acres. This gives a United States total of 56,941,000 acres of winter wheat seeded compared with 56,426,000 acres as published December 19, 1946.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 9, 1947

May 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

State	All Hay			Hay			Pasture		
	Stocks on farms May 1			Condition May 1			Condition May 1		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
	Thousand tons			Percent			Percent		
Maine	113	158	135	88	92	93	84	90	91
N.H.	47	61	44	88	92	93	84	91	90
Vt.	112	174	180	89	91	93	87	88	88
Mass.	54	106	110	89	86	92	86	85	93
R.I.	4	7	8	88	93	91	80	77	71
Conn.	40	73	86	87	82	93	84	83	93
N.Y.	678	1,103	1,031	82	83	85	80	82	81
N.J.	54	89	82	81	78	87	80	75	83
Pa.	448	693	761	82	80	87	80	77	84
Ohio	457	774	623	81	86	83	79	84	81
Ind.	414	585	429	81	87	83	80	86	81
Ill.	641	1,013	896	82	87	83	81	90	79
Mich.	516	807	554	84	86	81	79	80	75
Wis.	993	1,651	1,263	35	88	1/85	82	84	81
Minn.	846	1,050	708	31	85	1/74	77	81	72
Iowa	821	1,464	1,336	81	91	1/88	82	90	82
Mo.	543	1,036	716	80	93	1/84	73	96	78
N.Dak.	504	736	438	72	81	1/78	67	73	70
S.Dak.	510	1,126	527	75	86	1/84	72	86	79
Nebr.	591	932	423	77	86	1/89	71	85	83
Kans.	251	428	233	79	85	90	72	87	85
Del.	11	22	16	31	85	89	78	87	88
Md.	70	132	120	79	81	85	73	78	83
Va.	194	359	288	80	83	87	78	89	85
W.Va.	104	205	138	80	83	82	70	81	75
N.C.	240	342	301	78	83	85	79	89	84
S.C.	101	128	94	71	85	79	73	85	81
Ga.	173	236	163	73	83	78	77	88	82
Fla.	17	18	14	74	82	74	76	76	82
Ky.	291	615	491	81	90	86	79	90	82
Tenn.	362	533	411	78	90	87	78	93	84
Ala.	190	163	172	73	81	79	79	87	84
Miss.	196	194	189	73	81	84	70	86	84
Ark.	233	309	195	70	86	81	80	92	80
La.	42	59	43	70	82	81	80	83	84
Okla.	150	192	106	72	77	81	72	82	82
Tex.	227	245	189	71	82	82	77	76	85
Mont.	538	747	317	32	85	1/88	77	79	87
Idaho	227	289	413	38	95	1/92	83	93	90
Wyo.	218	331	314	83	90	1/98	85	90	87
Colo.	275	358	245	87	83	1/90	78	87	88
N.Mex.	54	50	57	80	84	1/87	76	63	79
Ariz.	57	30	44	89	90	1/84	86	79	74
Utah	98	131	123	38	88	1/93	84	83	89
Nev.	78	74	100	88	89	1/92	94	85	89
Wash.	185	245	272	87	95	1/92	83	89	92
Oreg.	215	218	284	88	93	1/95	85	90	94
Calif.	366	301	305	84	87	1/87	83	78	77
U. S.	13,549	20,607	15,993	82	87	85	78	84	80

1/ Condition of tame hay.

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	AND	STATE	Production 1/			
			Average	1944	1945	Indicated
			1935-44			1946
<u>ORANGES:</u>			Thousand boxes			
California, all			45,412	60,500	44,010	53,700
Navels and Misc. 2/			17,882	22,100	17,630	19,700
Valencias			27,530	38,400	26,330	34,000
Florida, all			29,640	42,800	49,300	53,500
Early and Midseason			16,545	21,700	25,400	29,500
Valencias			13,095	21,100	24,100	24,000
Texas, all 2/			2,539	4,400	4,800	5,500
Early and Midseason			1,477	2,600	2,820	3,250
Valencias			1,062	1,800	1,920	2,050
Arizona, all 2/			600	1,150	1,210	1,210
Navels and Misc.			284	550	570	600
Valencias			316	600	640	610
Louisiana, all 2/			272	360	330	410
5 States 3/			78,470	109,210	100,150	114,120
Total Early & Midseason 4/			36,466	47,310	46,860	53,460
Total Valencias			42,004	61,900	53,290	60,660
<u>TANGERINES:</u>						
Florida			2,980	5/4,000	4,200	5/ 4,800
<u>ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES</u>						
5 States 3/			81,450	113,210	104,350	118,920
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>						
Florida, all			20,780	22,300	32,000	50,000
Seedless			7,840	8,400	14,000	14,000
Other			12,940	13,900	18,000	16,000
Texas, all			13,999	22,300	24,000	25,000
Arizona, all			2,801	3,750	4,100	4,100
California, all			2,503	3,830	3,350	3,300
Desert Valleys			1,104	1,530	1,220	1,300
Other			1,399	2,300	2,130	2,000
4 States 3/			40,083	52,180	63,450	62,400
<u>LEMONS:</u>						
California 3/			11,520	12,550	14,450	14,700
<u>LIMES:</u>						
Florida 3/			116	250	200	170
<u>May 1 forecast of 1947 crop Florida limes</u>						200

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 4/ Calif. and Ariz., Navels and miscellaneous. 5/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions: 1944 -- 150,000 boxes; 1946 -- 800,000 boxes.

PEACHES								
Production 1/								
State	Average							Indicated
	1936-46	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	May 1, 1947
Thousand bushels								
N.C.	1,971	3,167	2,463	252	2,698	2,172	3,160	3,383
S.C.	2,695	2/ 2,095	3,640	406	2,833	6,300	5,994	6,942
Ga.	5,033	2/ 7,100	2/ 6,177	1,530	4,200	7,395	5,628	6,474
Fla.	87	84	111	57	103	96	96	81
Ala.	1,435	2,358	1,430	550	1,200	2,000	1,250	1,875
Miss.	375	1,318	870	406	897	1,134	868	1,092
Ark.	2,040	2,925	2,109	648	2,350	2,513	2,479	2,636
La.	296	334	319	176	296	320	293	318
Okla.	406	742	477	136	286	734	598	412
Tex.	1,628	2,475	1,564	812	1,700	2,336	2,536	2,048
10 States	16,465	24,596	19,160	4,973	16,148	25,005	22,702	25,511

1/ Estimates for 1941-46 revised. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1941, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.) North Carolina, 500; South Carolina, 600; Georgia, 640. 2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage (1,000 bu.) 1941 - South Carolina, 500; Georgia, 320; 1942 - Georgia, 250.

CONDITION MAY 1 OF CERTAIN FRUIT AND NUT CROPS, WITH COMPARISONS								
Crop	Condition May 1			Crop	Condition May 1			
and	Average			and	Average			
State	1936-45	1946	1947	State	1936-45	1946	1947	
Percent				Percent				
PEACHES:				CHERRIES:				
California, all	79	91	83	Washington	1/ 85	89	72	
Clingstone	79	93	88	Oregon	1/ 82	89	58	
Freestone	79	88	88	California	68	76	2/ 67	
PEARS:				OTHER CROPS:				
California, all	79	81	77	California:				
Bartlett	1/ 80	31	77	Apples, comm. crop	78	72	85	
Other	1/ 74	73	79	Plums	72	82	2/ 78	
GRAPES:				Prunes	69	73	75	
California, all	84	87	37	Apricots	60	85	2/ 55	
Wine varieties	35	84	32	Almonds	55	81	66	
Table varieties	85	89	80	Walnuts	82	86	74	
Raisin varieties	83	88	90	Florida:				
1/ Short-time average. 2/ May 1 indicated. 1947 production in California as follows:				Avocados	64	50	67	
Cherries, 28,000 tons compared with 34,000 in 1946; plums, 92,000 tons compared with 100,000 tons in 1946; apricots, 170,000 tons compared with 306,000 tons in 1946.				Blueberries	80	90	76	

EARLY POTATOES 1/								
Condition May 1								
State	Average			State	Average			
	1936-45	1946	1947		1936-45	1946	1947	
Percent				Percent				
N.C.	79	90	80	Ark.	75	85	82	
S.C.	75	95	76	La.	76	79	70	
Ca.	76	84	77	Okla.	73	86	82	
Fla.	71	85	61	Tex.	70	84	84	
Ala.	77	78	71	Calif.	89	90	90	
Miss.	77	84	77	11 States	76	86	79	

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 9, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

May 1, 1947

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per acre		
	Average:	1945	1946	Average:	1945	1946	Average:	1945	1946
	:1935-44:			:1935-44:			:1935-44:		
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres			Short tons		
Ohio	39	24	29	35	21	26	8.4	9.2	9.0
Mich.	106	92	106	96	78	95	8.4	8.0	8.6
Nebr.	68	63	69	63	59	60	12.6	10.8	13.8
Mont.	72	87	82	68	81	73	11.9	10.7	12.2
Idaho	63	58	92	59	53	76	13.8	15.3	16.8
Wyo.	45	37	40	42	35	36	12.1	9.9	11.7
Colo.	156	162	172	146	152	153	13.0	12.1	12.5
Utah	45	35	45	42	32	41	13.3	13.7	13.9
Calif. 1/	142	101	135	132	93	122	14.7	16.9	17.0
Other States	114	117	134	104	109	120	10.6	11.9	12.8
U.S.	852	776	904	786	713	802	12.1	12.1	13.2

State	Production			Season av. price per:		Value of	
	Average:	1945	1946	ton rec. by farmers 2/		production	
	:1935-44:			:1945:	:1946:	:1945:	:1946:
	Thousand short tons			Dollars		Thousand dollars	
Ohio	306	208	234	11.70	13.90	2,434	3,253
Mich.	809	627	814	11.10	14.10	6,960	11,477
Nebr.	804	635	825	9.20	10.40	5,842	8,580
Mont.	809	865	891	10.30	10.60	8,910	9,445
Idaho	821	809	1,274	9.90	11.30	8,009	14,396
Wyo.	507	346	421	10.10	10.50	3,495	4,420
Colo.	1,886	1,835	1,920	9.90	10.60	18,166	20,352
Utah	560	437	568	9.60	10.60	4,195	6,021
Calif. 1/	1,926	1,568	2,079	10.90	11.30	17,091	23,493
Other States	1,116	1,296	1,536	9.79	11.20	12,691	17,225
U.S.	9,546	8,626	10,562	10.20	11.20	87,793	118,662

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

2/ Includes price support payments of \$2.11 per ton in 1945. Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act of \$2.50 per ton in 1945 and approximately \$2.50 in 1946.

BEET SUGAR

SUGAR BEET PULP

State	Production 1/		
	Average:	1945	1946
	:1935-44:		
	Thousand short tons		
Ohio	33	28	31
Mich.	125	96	144
Nebr.	104	73	93
Mont.	121	128	117
Idaho	108	103	144
Wyo.	77	51	58
Colo.	291	274	272
Utah	80	56	70
Calif.	309	224	294
Other States	141	159	200
U.S.	1,390	1,194	1,423

Item	Production		
	Average:	1945	1946
	:1935-44:		
	Thousand short tons		
Molasses pulp	152	115	165
Dried pulp	93	101	130
Moist pulp	1,511	1,173	1,434

1/ The production of sugar by States does not correspond with production of beets since considerable quantities of beets are processed in States other than where produced. Sugar is credited to the State in which it was manufactured.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage harvested:			Yield of cane per acre:			Cane production		
	:Average:			:Average:			:Average:		
	:1935-44:	1945	: 1946	:1935-44:	1945	: 1946	:1935-44:	1945	: 1946
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
For sugar:									
Louisiana	244.6	239	251	19.1	21.9	17.9	4,698	5,234	4,493
Florida	23.0	31.4	31.7	32.0	33.2	32.7	728	1,042	1,037
Total	267.6	270.4	282.7	20.2	23.2	19.6	5,426	6,276	5,530
For seed:									
Louisiana	22.9	19	24	18.8	21.5	17.9	422	408	430
Florida	.7	1	1.1	34.8	34.0	33.2	24	34	37
Total	23.6	20	25.1	19.4	22.1	18.6	446	442	467
For sugar and seed:									
Louisiana	267.5	258	275	19.1	21.9	17.9	5,120	5,642	4,923
Florida	23.7	32.4	32.8	32.1	33.2	32.7	753	1,076	1,074
U. S. Total	291.2	290.4	307.8	20.1	23.1	19.5	5,873	6,718	5,997

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: PRICE AND VALUE

State	Season av. price per short ton:			Value of production		
	:received by farmers 1/:			:		
	:1945	: 1946	:	:1945	: 1946	:
	Dollars			Thousand dollars		
For Sugar:						
Louisiana	5.58	6.55		29,206	29,429	
Florida	6.13	7.15		6,387	7,415	
Total	5.67	6.66		35,593	36,844	
For sugar and seed:						
Louisiana	5.58	6.55		31,482	32,246	
Florida	6.13	7.15		6,596	7,679	
U. S. Total	5.67	6.66		38,078	39,925	

PRODUCTS OF CANE GROUND FOR SUGAR

State	Sugar per ton of			Raw sugar produced:			Molasses 2/, including		
	:cane, 96° equivalent:			96° equivalent			blackstrap		
	:Average:	:	:Average:	:	:Average:	:	:Average:	:	:
	:1935-44:	1945	: 1946	:1935-44:	1945	: 1946	:1935-44:	1945	: 1946
	Pounds			Thousand short tons			Thousand gallons		
Louisiana	163	144	147	382	376	331	31,360	41,646	33,282
Florida	189	190	181	70	99	94	4,488	5,700	6,711
U. S. Total	167	151	154	452	475	425	35,848	47,346	39,993

1/ Includes price support payments of \$1.45 per ton in 1945. Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act of \$1.28 per ton in 1945 and approximately \$1.26 in 1946.

2/ Edible molasses not produced in Florida.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 9, 1947
3:06 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1945 AND 1946 (REVISED)										
State:	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. pr.: per lb. rec'd. by farmers		Value of production	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Acres		Pounds		Thous. pounds		Cents		Thous. dol.	
Mass.	6,000	6,800	1,362	1,517	8,172	10,314	81.6	95.5	6,669	9,349
Conn.	17,000	18,200	1,343	1,342	22,830	24,431	103.0	113.0	23,673	28,842
N.Y.	600	800	1,250	1,350	750	1,080	34.0	39.0	255	421
Pa.	35,700	37,900	1,304	1,560	46,535	59,124	34.1	32.6	15,352	19,295
Ohio	20,600	19,800	1,092	1,064	22,492	21,060	37.1	36.4	8,343	7,671
Ind.	11,300	10,500	1,198	1,296	13,540	13,610	36.3	36.0	4,912	4,903
Wis.	23,800	28,300	1,520	1,475	36,134	41,735	41.6	40.5	15,063	16,897
Minn.	600	700	1,250	1,250	750	875	36.0	32.0	270	280
Mo.	7,300	6,600	900	1,125	6,570	7,425	34.1	37.5	2,240	2,784
Kans.	300	300	1,000	1,150	300	345	35.0	37.0	105	126
Md.	35,000	45,000	525	900	18,375	40,500	57.0	1/	10,474	23,085
Va.	137,300	147,900	1,117	1,209	153,315	178,821	43.1	42.2	66,065	75,533
W.Va.	3,300	3,200	1,130	1,070	3,729	3,424	40.9	39.3	1,525	1,346
N.C.	735,000	811,800	1,107	1,142	813,810	927,425	43.8	49.3	356,616	457,638
S.C.	128,000	145,000	1,090	1,185	139,520	171,825	43.9	48.7	61,249	83,679
Ga.	103,800	105,800	1,021	1,045	105,975	110,537	40.4	43.8	42,868	48,466
Fla.	21,900	23,500	917	947	20,082	22,251	54.4	70.7	10,923	15,739
Ky.	410,200	415,200	1,059	1,218	434,485	505,885	38.1	37.3	165,606	183,581
Tenn.	124,200	132,000	1,179	1,295	146,386	170,975	37.4	35.2	54,722	60,249
Ala.	300	400	900	720	270	288	35.5	41.5	96	120
La.	300	300	640	500	192	150	65.0	80.0	125	120
U.S.	1,822,500	1,960,000	1,094	1,180	1,994,262	2,312,080	42.5	45.2	847,621	1,045,633
1/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price -- valued at 1945 crop average price.										

MAPLE PRODUCTS									
State	Trees tapped			Sugar made 1/			Sirup made 1/		
	Average: 1936-45:	1946	1947	Average: 1936-45:	1946	1947	Average: 1936-45:	1946	1947
	Thousand trees			Thousand pounds			Thousand gallons		
Me.	142	87	92	8	7	5	22	10	16
N.H.	279	207	219	31	12	13	57	36	49
Vt.	4,190	3,293	3,496	259	256	164	955	607	738
Mass.	201	154	162	23	12	12	54	38	41
N.Y.	2,949	2,686	2,874	142	67	52	712	411	634
Pa.	460	291	335	43	11	16	129	45	90
Ohio	873	532	543	5	0	0	249	80	160
Mich.	491	502	577	13	2	14	112	63	141
Wis.	316	210	252	2	0	1	69	22	66
Md.	42	33	34	11	5	4	21	10	10
10 States	9,942	8,000	8,584	543	372	281	2,381	1,332	2,045

1/ Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

Class and type	Type No.	Acres		Yield per acre	Production		Season av. price per lb. rec'd by farmers		Value of production		
		1945	1946		1945	1946	1945	1946			
Thousand pounds											
Cents											
Thousand dollars											
Class 1, Flue-cured:											
Virginia	11	106,000	116,000	1,105	1,190	117,130	136,040	45.0	44.9	52,708	61,980
North Carolina	11	283,000	311,000	1,080	1,120	305,640	348,320	44.1	45.0	134,787	156,744
Total Old Belt	11	389,000	427,000	1,087	1,139	422,774	486,360	44.3	45.0	187,495	218,724
Total Eastern N. Carolina Belt	12	353,000	395,000	1,120	1,150	395,360	454,250	44.0	52.5	173,958	238,481
North Carolina	13	86,000	96,000	1,085	1,150	93,310	110,400	43.3	51.1	40,403	56,414
South Carolina	13	128,000	145,000	1,090	1,185	139,520	171,825	43.9	48.7	61,249	83,679
Total S. Carolina Belt	13	214,000	241,000	1,088	1,171	232,830	282,225	43.7	49.6	101,652	140,093
Georgia	14	103,000	105,000	1,020	1,045	105,080	109,725	39.6	42.7	41,604	46,853
Florida	14	19,400	20,400	885	940	17,169	19,176	38.8	47.7	6,662	9,147
Alabama	14	300	400	900	720	270	288	35.5	41.5	.96	120
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	122,700	125,600	998	1,027	122,499	129,189	39.5	43.4	48,362	56,120
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,078,700	1,188,800	1,088	1,137	1,173,459	1,352,024	43.6	48.3	511,467	653,418
Class 2, Fire-cured:											
Total Virginia Belt	21	14,000	15,600	840	1,100	11,760	17,160	31.5	28.8	3,704	4,942
Kentucky	22	8,000	15,000	975	1,150	7,800	17,250	30.9	25.2	2,410	4,347
Tennessee	22	26,000	39,000	1,000	1,200	26,000	46,800	32.8	27.6	8,528	12,917
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	34,000	54,000	994	1,186	33,800	64,050	32.4	27.0	10,938	17,264
Kentucky	23	10,000	20,000	950	1,150	9,500	23,000	29.4	22.2	2,793	5,106
Tennessee	23	3,200	4,700	980	1,050	3,136	4,935	29.4	22.3	922	1,101
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	13,200	24,700	957	1,131	12,636	27,935	29.4	22.2	3,715	6,207
Total Henderson Stem. Belt. (Ky.)	24	100	200	950	1,050	95	210	30.0	21.8	28	46
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	61,300	94,500	951	1,157	58,291	109,355	31.5	26.0	18,385	28,459
Class 3, Air-cured:											
3A Light Air-cured											
Ohio	31	16,800	14,300	1,090	1,040	18,312	14,872	37.8	36.6	6,922	5,443
Indiana	31	11,100	10,300	1,200	1,300	13,320	13,390	36.5	36.3	4,862	4,861
Missouri	31	7,300	6,600	900	1,125	6,570	7,425	34.1	37.5	2,240	2,784
Kansas	31	300	300	1,000	1,150	300	345	35.0	37.8	103	128
Virginia	31	14,500	12,500	1,530	1,575	22,185	19,688	40.1	38.9	8,898	7,659
West Virginia	31	3,300	3,200	1,130	1,070	3,729	3,424	40.9	39.3	1,525	1,346
North Carolina	31	13,000	9,800	1,500	1,475	19,500	14,455	38.3	41.5	7,468	5,999
Kentucky	31	357,000	349,000	1,070	1,225	381,990	427,525	39.7	39.9	151,650	170,582
Tennessee	31	89,000	83,000	1,250	1,360	111,250	112,880	39.4	39.7	43,832	44,813
Total Burley Belt	31	512,300	489,000	1,127	1,256	577,156	614,004	39.4	39.7	227,500	243,615
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	35,000	45,000	525	900	18,375	40,500	57.0	17	10,474	23,085
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	547,300	534,000	1,088	1,226	595,531	654,504	40.0	40.7	237,974	266,700
3B Dark Air-cured											
Indiana	35	200	200	1,100	1,100	220	220	22.5	19.0	50	42
Kentucky	35	20,500	17,500	1,000	1,240	20,500	21,700	24.9	22.3	5,104	4,839
Tennessee	35	6,000	5,300	1,000	1,200	6,000	6,360	24.0	22.3	1,440	1,418
Total One Sucker	35	26,700	23,000	1,001	1,230	26,720	28,280	24.7	22.3	6,594	6,299
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	14,600	13,500	1,000	1,200	14,600	16,200	24.8	22.6	3,621	3,661
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	2,800	3,800	800	1,035	2,240	3,933	33.8	24.2	757	932
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	44,100	40,300	988	1,201	43,560	48,413	25.2	22.5	10,972	10,912

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre	Production	Season av. price per lb. rec'd by farmers		Value of production		
		1945	1946			1945	1946		1945	1946
Class 4, Cigar Filler:										
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	35,200	37,300	1,300	45,760	58,128	34.0	32.5	15,558	18,911
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	3,800	5,500	1,100	4,180	6,188	34.0	36.0	1,421	2,228
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	39,000	42,800	1,381	49,940	64,316	34.0	32.8	16,979	21,139
Class 5, Cigar Binder:										
Massachusetts	51	100	100	1,480	148	152	58.0	70.0	86	106
Connecticut	51	3,100	8,600	1,620	13,122	13,502	60.0	74.0	7,873	9,991
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	8,200	8,700	1,618	13,270	13,654	60.0	73.9	7,959	10,097
Massachusetts	52	4,500	5,100	1,500	6,750	8,466	56.0	69.0	3,780	5,342
Connecticut	52	2,200	2,500	1,550	3,410	3,900	57.0	69.0	1,944	2,091
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	6,700	7,600	1,516	10,160	12,366	56.3	69.0	5,724	8,533
New York	53	600	800	1,350	750	1,080	34.0	39.0	255	421
Pennsylvania	53	500	600	1,550	775	936	38.0	41.0	294	384
Total N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,100	1,400	1,366	1,525	2,016	36.0	39.9	549	805
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	12,100	14,300	1,510	18,634	20,735	37.7	34.7	7,025	7,195
Wisconsin	55	11,700	14,000	1,500	17,550	21,000	45.8	46.2	8,038	9,702
Minnesota	55	600	700	1,250	750	875	36.0	32.0	270	280
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	12,300	14,700	1,488	18,300	21,875	45.4	45.6	8,308	9,982
Georgia	56	100	100	930	93	105	33.0	55.0	31	58
Florida	56	100	100	930	93	105	33.0	55.0	31	58
Total Ga. Fla. Sun-grown	56	200	200	930	186	210	33.0	55.0	62	116
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	40,600	46,900	1,529	62,075	70,856	47.7	51.8	29,627	36,728
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:										
Massachusetts	61	1,400	1,600	910	1,274	1,696	220.0	230.0	2,803	3,901
Connecticut	61	6,700	7,100	940	6,298	7,029	220.0	230.0	13,856	16,167
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	8,100	8,700	935	7,572	8,725	220.0	230.0	16,659	20,068
Georgia	62	700	700	1,175	822	707	150.0	220.0	1,233	1,555
Florida	62	2,400	3,000	1,175	2,820	2,970	150.0	220.0	4,230	6,534
Total Ga. Fla. Shade-grown	62	3,100	3,700	1,175	3,642	3,677	150.0	220.0	5,463	8,089
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	11,200	12,400	1,001	11,214	12,402	197.0	227.0	22,122	28,157
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	90,800	102,100	1,357	123,229	147,634	55.8	58.3	68,728	86,024
Class 7, Miscellaneous:										
Louisiana Perique	72	300	300	640	192	150	65.0	80.0	125	120
United States	All	1,822,500	1,960,000	1,094	1,994,262	2,312,080	42.5	45.2	847,651	1,045,633
Sales to date insufficient to establish price - valued at 1945 crop average price.										

1 Sales to date insufficient to establish price - valued at 1945 crop average price.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1947
CROP REPORTING BOARD Washington, D. C., May 9, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1936-45	1945	1946	1947
		Pounds		
Me.	15.1	16.8	16.6	16.9
N.H.	15.2	17.0	16.6	16.8
Vt.	17.1	18.2	18.0	18.0
Mass.	18.9	20.4	18.1	19.8
Conn.	18.7	19.4	17.4	18.2
N.Y.	20.5	22.7	21.1	22.6
N.J.	21.4	23.2	21.8	22.0
Pa.	19.2	21.1	19.7	20.1
N.Atl.	19.30	21.05	19.78	20.63
Ohio	16.9	18.5	18.7	17.9
Ind.	15.9	17.4	18.4	16.9
Ill.	17.0	19.2	19.3	18.3
Mich.	19.3	20.9	21.3	21.4
Wis.	19.9	21.6	22.2	22.5
E.N.Cent.	18.34	20.01	20.59	20.23
Minn.	18.8	19.5	21.1	20.8
Iowa	16.8	18.2	19.3	19.3
Mo.	11.9	13.7	14.5	12.8
N.Dak.	14.9	15.3	16.4	16.4
S.Dak.	13.4	13.4	16.2	14.4
Nebr.	15.5	15.7	18.5	18.4
Kans.	16.1	15.5	17.8	17.9
W.N.Cent.	15.61	16.29	17.99	17.65
Md.	16.3	18.0	18.1	18.4
Va.	12.0	14.3	14.1	13.7
W.Va.	10.9	12.7	13.0	12.9
N.C.	12.2	13.1	13.5	13.9
S.C.	10.2	11.0	11.4	11.5
Ga.	9.3	9.7	10.2	10.2
S.Atl.	11.83	13.30	13.76	13.51
Ky.	11.9	13.4	14.7	13.7
Tenn.	11.3	12.8	12.5	12.9
Ala.	9.3	9.7	10.0	10.3
Miss.	8.0	8.4	9.0	8.7
Ark.	9.7	9.4	10.2	9.8
Okla.	12.5	12.0	13.0	12.7
Tex.	10.1	9.3	9.3	9.6
S.Cent.	10.64	10.92	11.50	11.33
Mont.	16.4	17.1	18.4	17.3
Idaho	19.2	19.1	21.0	21.1
Wyo.	14.7	16.0	18.6	17.7
Colo.	16.1	17.8	17.2	18.7
Utah	18.0	19.8	21.1	19.2
Wash.	20.9	21.1	22.5	23.7
Oreg.	20.0	20.3	20.6	21.7
Calif.	21.9	22.8	22.5	22.6
West	18.91	20.17	21.12	21.34
U. S.	15.77	16.86	17.52	17.44

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 9, 1947

as of
May 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on	Eggs per	Total eggs produced
and	hand during April	100 layers	During April : Jan. to Apr. incl.
Division:	1946 : 1947	1946 : 1947	1946 : 1947
	Thousands	Number	Millions
Me.	1,896	1,843	1,953
N.H.	1,970	1,848	1,884
Vt.	902	737	2,040
Mass.	4,515	4,066	1,962
R.I.	507	478	1,989
Conn.	2,545	2,680	1,908
N.Y.	12,538	11,634	1,854
N.J.	7,040	7,806	1,782
Pa.	18,271	17,288	1,836
N.ATL.	50,184	48,380	1,857
Ohio	15,698	15,360	1,866
Ind.	13,004	13,312	1,953
Ill.	18,936	18,282	1,818
Mich.	10,818	9,846	1,830
Wis.	14,903	15,150	1,752
E.N.CENT.	73,359	71,950	1,840
Minn.	25,066	23,696	1,812
Iowa	30,082	28,129	1,815
Mo.	19,616	18,754	1,914
N.Dak.	4,424	4,143	1,779
S.Dak.	7,876	7,499	1,818
Nebr.	13,160	12,544	1,860
Kans.	14,104	13,116	1,890
W.N.CENT.	114,328	107,881	1,845
Del.	886	821	1,896
Md.	3,322	3,216	1,785
Va.	7,956	8,126	1,776
W.Va.	3,227	3,161	1,902
N.C.	7,924	8,072	1,569
S.C.	3,285	3,073	1,488
Ga.	5,622	5,508	1,449
Fla.	1,754	1,656	1,608
S. ATL.	33,976	33,633	1,662
Ky.	9,200	8,748	1,782
Tenn.	8,568	8,116	1,668
Ala.	5,781	5,380	1,542
Miss.	5,798	5,238	1,350
Ark.	6,434	5,367	1,596
La.	3,434	3,016	1,374
Okla.	9,756	8,768	1,815
Tex.	25,170	21,094	1,722
S. CENT.	74,141	65,727	1,664
Mont.	1,538	1,433	1,842
Idaho	1,692	1,876	1,890
Wyo.	620	666	1,818
Colo.	3,174	2,632	1,770
N.Mex.	984	916	1,698
Ariz.	476	510	1,710
Utah	2,666	2,616	1,788
Nev.	260	250	1,782
Wash.	4,502	3,911	1,812
Oreg.	3,138	2,816	1,818
Calif.	15,474	13,485	1,728
WEST.	34,524	31,111	1,770
U.S.	380,512	358,682	1,788

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

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